Pharamaceutical industry being sabotaged by M N.Cs.

967. PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multi-national corporations have been trying to sabotage Indian innovations in the pharamaceutical industry;

(b) whether a company producing para amino-salicylic acid based on indigenous technology was subsequently closed down;

(c) whether it is a fact that foreign companies are allowed to produce leprosy drug diamino diphenyl sulphone, chloroquin and Metronidazole using imported raw materials;

(d) whether know-how for the drug is already available in the country; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons for not producing these drugs by using indigenous technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No such report has been received.

(c) As per measure announced by the Government only Dapsone is open for licensing to FERA Companies.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Indigenous technology is being used for the production of these drugs.

Production of bulk drugs

968. PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of essential bulk drugs recommended as a model by W.H.O. in 1977;

(b) how many of these bulk drugs are produced in our country and how many are imported from abroad;

(c) what is the policy of Government in attaining self-sufficiency in indigenous production of all these bulk drugs recommended by W.H.O.; and

(d) what steps are being taken to produce all these bulk drugs in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) W.H.O. has recommended 251 drugs as a model, out of these about 147 are being produced in the country.

(c) and (d) To give fillip to indigenous production and to achieve self-sufficiency in drug production Government has recently announced measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of Drugs and Pharamacutical Industry in India with the objective of:—

1. ensuring abundant availability, at reasonable prices, of essential life saving 7 prophylactic medicines of good quality:

2. strengthening the system of quality control over drug production and promoting the rational use of drugs in the country;

3. creating an environment conducive to channelling new investment into the pharamaceutical industry, to encouraging cost-effective production with economic sizes to introducing new technologies and new drugs; and

4. strengthening the indigenous capabilities for production of drugs.

Steps to reduce power consumption

969. PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the findings of a recent study by Tata Energy Research Institute on the introduction of energy efficient lighting in the domestic and commercial sector;

(b) whether one of the recommendations is to replace all incandescent bulbs

by 20 watt tube lights, to save power to the tune of 10.20 billion units costing Rs. 1200-2400 crores; if so, what steps Government are taking to encourage consumers to use 20 watt fluorescent tubes;

(c) whether Government are examining the possibility of reduction in the excise duty on fluorescent lamps and increase of duty on incandescent bulbs to discourage use of the latter; and

(d) what other steps are under consideration of Government to effect reduction of power consumption in the domestic sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The important findings of the study carried out by the Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), under the project entitled 'Two strategies for Electric Load Levelling for India' sponsored by the Advisory Board on Energy, are given in the enclosed statement. (*see* below)

(b) and (c) Based on the survey conducted in South Bombay, the Tata Energy Research Institute have estimated that the replacement of incandescent lamps in the country with flourescent lamps would release, in the systems, a peaking capacity of 8716 MW and that the saivngs in Energy would be to the tune of 10.58 billion units valued at Rs. 1206 crores annually, at the marginal cost of Rs 1.14 per unit. Further exercises are to be done for validating these indicative findings of this report. For this purpose TERI is having discussions with the concerned authorities. The conclusions emerging from such discussions will be incorporated in the report in due course. In order to encourage the use of fluorescent lamps, government have reduced the Excise duty on fluorescent lamps from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to Rs. 2.00 per lamp w.e.f 1-3-1987.

(d) The other steps are being taken to effect reduction of power consumption in domestic sector include an educational campaign to guide the consumers and modification of the existing ISI specifications relating to various domestic electrical appliances to specify maximum energy consumption limits and to ensure making on the rating plate of the information relating to actual energy consumption so that the consummer is able to make a choice in favour of energy efficient appliances.

Statement

The important findings of the survey, mainly based on direct consumer survey in a South Bombay Sample, are:

(a) Lighting alone contributes to nearly 37 per cent of the total load in the South Bombay sample at the line of the peak at 7 P.M.

(b) During the peak period between 6.00 P.M. and 10.00 P.M. the contribution to the peak load by commercial lighting and domestic lighting is almost equal to each other.

(c) Outside of this peak period, the contribution of incandescent lamps is less than 10 per cent while the major contribution of about 90 per cent is attributable to flourescent lamps.

(d) Out of the total load of incandescent lamps, only about 40 per cent is used. As against this, the duty cycle of day time, only about 10 per cent of installed incandescent power load is used in peak period. During most of the fluorescent lamps is about 70 per cent in the peak period and about 40 per cent during the substantial part of the day time.

Scaling up the survey data to all-India estimates, the study shows the peak lighting load for the country as a whole to be of the order of 11472 MW at 7.00

PM, comprising of 7223 MW load from incandescent lamps and 4249 MW from fluorescent lamps, assuming that all lamps get the required amount of power from the supply system. These findings are only of an indicative nature.

Sales Turnover of Drug Companies

970. SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of various units of Wockhardt, Glaxo, German Remedies, Wyeth, John Wyeth, Lyka and Cadila alongwith the details of their activities and the names of their directors;

(b) what are the names of the products marketed by each of these companies in each group at the prices prevailing under Drugs Price Control Order, 1970 or at prices for which no approval has been taken from his Ministry;

(c) what are the prices being charged for each of the packs and the sales turnover in number of packs during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) what are the names of products in respect of which representations of each group of companies under Paragraph 27 are pending from the inception of the Drugs Price Control Order, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The details called for in the question are quite voluminous and are not readily available. The time and efforts required for collection of these will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Load shedding in Delhi

971. SHRI J. P. GOYAL:
PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times load shedding was resorted to in Delhi during the month of July, 1987;

(b) the period for which load shedding was resorted to each time;

(c) the reasons for such a heavy load shedding; and

(d) the remedial measuers taken by Government to ensure regular power supply in Delhi and to make Delhi self-sufficient in power supplies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) Required details of load shedding done in July 1987 (upto 28th) are given in the enclosed statement (*See* below).

(d) To meet the growing demand of power in Delhi, two Thermal units of 67.5 MW each are being installed at Rajghat Power House which are expected to be commissioned in 1988-89. Delhi will also get its share from the Salal Hydro Electric Power Project in the Central Sector which is expected to be commissioned this year. In addition, 4X210 MW thermal Station is being set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. at Dadri mainly to cater to the requirements of Delhi.